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Application No. 10/062,484  
Amendment dated November 30, 2006  
Reply to Office Action of September 7, 2006

Docket No.: 0941-0401P

REMARKS

Claims 1-16 remain present in this application.

Claims 1-16 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Kao et al., U.S. Patent 6,275,944. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 1 of the present application recites a single sign-on system for a sign-on process to remotely operate an application program via a network, the single sign-on system comprising at least one client computer connected to the application program server via the network, the at least one client computer receiving sign-on information, operating the application program by signing on to the application program server with the sign-on information, and sending a new sign-on information after successfully signing on to the application program server.

The patent to Kao discloses a single sign-on (SSO) mechanism, but fails to teach or suggest sending new sign-on information after successfully signing on to the application program server, as is received in independent claim 1 of the present application.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The patent to Kao discloses a single sign-on (SSO) mechanism to enable a given user to access a target application on a target resource in a distributed computer enterprise. The single sign-on is facilitated by storing all the password and keys belong to a user in secure storage, so that the user needs to remember only one ID and password (see column 14, lines 56-60). Kao also discloses main components of the inventive single sign-on mechanism including an

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authentication module 21, a configuration information manager(CIM) 22, a personal key manager (PKM)24, and a logon coordinator (LC) 26 (column 4, lines 41-65). Kao further discloses that "the PKM 24 contains information about users, systems and passwords they use to logon to those systems" (column 4, lines 66-67). Thus, all of the password and keys belonging to a user are already stored in a storage. In a single sign-on operation, the LC accesses the PKM to obtain the user's information (i.e., which target systems and applications to which the user can sign-on), as well as the passwords/keys for those systems/applications, and then uses these passwords/keys, together with the target logon information found in CIM, to sign-on to various target systems and applications. Referring to Kao, the sign-on information will be updated only if the user requests a change password operation.

In the present application, the user utilizes pre-saved sign-on information in a single sign-on process to sign on to the application programs automatically. Further, the sign-on information is updated after successfully signing on to the application programs, so that the sign-on information is kept up-to-date. Kao fails to teach or suggest the concept and step of "sending a new sign-on information after successfully signing on to the application program server", as is recited in independent claim 1 of the present application.

With regard to independent claim 9, this claim also sets forth a method of a single sign-on process on a client computer for remotely operating an application program via a network, the method comprising the steps of connecting and signing on to an application program server with the sign-on information, and updating the sign-on information saved in the single sign-on server by sending a new sign-on information to the single sign-on server after successfully signing on to the application program server.

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For similar reasons to those set forth above in connection with claim 1, this claim 9 is also neither taught nor suggested by the prior art utilized by the Examiner.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the prior art utilized by the Examiner fails to teach or suggest the system of independent claims 1 and 9, as well as their dependent claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC 103 rejections are respectfully requested.

Favorable reconsideration and an early Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

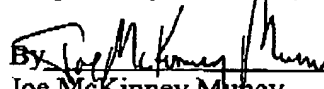
Because the additional prior art cited by the Examiner has been included merely to show the state of the prior art and has not been utilized to reject the claims, no further comments concerning this document are considered necessary at this time.

In the event that any outstanding matters remain in this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (703) 205-8000 in the Washington, D.C. area.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: November 30, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

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